with water resource protection districts, underground storage tank regulation, and regulation of storage, use, and disposal of toxic and hazardous materials. This effort has continued to ensure that increased development pressures, changing population dynamics, and turnovers in municipal government personnel do not adversely affect program implementation. On average, CCPDEC personnel attend two to three local meetings per week to educate and/or provide technical assistance to the public or local officials on ground water protection issues.

The land grant college, Kansas State University, and its system of county agricultural agents; the University of Kansas; the state and federal geological surveys; and interim study committees of the Kansas legislature have all contributed to public education and understanding about ground water problems. The water planning studies of the Kansas Department of Health and Environment and those of the Kansas Water Authority, and the public hearings associated with this planning, keep ground water quality issues in the public mind and often provide material for individuals campaigning for election to the state legislature.

Mobilization of Support

Whether strong state or local programs to protect ground water result from the identification of actual or potential pollution problems depends on mobilization of support of experts to provide necessary information, governmental activity to formulate legislation, citizen interest groups that exert pressure, and political leadership. Leadership is a crucial variable in building strong state programs. Successful ground water programs are built upon the foundations of political support.

Citizen interest groups are often crucial in mobilizing support for ground water protection. Local groups have been especially active in promoting a number of ground water protection programs. For example, the Association for the Preservation of Cape Cod worked closely with the Cape Cod Planning and Economic Development Commission in the mid-1970s in support of ground water protection. The two groups used the Section 208 planning monies provided under the Clean Water Act and other government grants to build an information base and a political coalition that pressed for protective action. It is only when water quality and potential damage to ground water resources rank high in importance to the public that sustained attention is likely to occur.

Some citizen groups have formed specifically to deal with ground water contamination or toxic substances problems, while other existing groups have become involved by taking on new missions. Groups that originally form around one issue such as flooding may later become effective sup-